



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 26, 1909.

WONDERFUL RECORD OF CIGAR MAKERS' UNION.

TRADE UNIONS—EXISTENCE CAUSES.

TAFT AND PROPERTY RIGHTS.

THE HORRORS OF COMMERCIALISM.

ETHICAL REASONS FOR THE LABEL.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

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No. 6

TRADE UNIONS—EXISTENCE CAUSES.

BY HENRY STERLING.

Address to Senior Class, Divinity School, Yale University, January 19, 1909.

One of the most striking things in the industrial world is the number of men out of work. At any time, in any place, civilized, uncivilized, or half civilized, large numbers are suffering enforced idleness. Any sort of a job, at any kind of wages, will find any number of takers. The misery, want and demoralization that result from this condition are appalling. No agony is so acute, no anxiety so intense, as that of the penniless man out of work with a family dependent upon him. It blasts hope, ambition, aspiration. It destroys the moral sense and paralyzes the intellectual powers. Its victim becomes incapable of mental exertion or moral aspiration. Manliness is undermined, and the wretch vainly seeking a job becomes an abject, cringing, shrinking creature, submissive to any indignity, or any oppression or extortion, if only it will bring him the means to live. The courage and enterprise that might enable him to strike out for himself are lost; it is useless to try new lines of work, for all are overcrowded; and if there is no room for him in the calling in which he has some skill, what chance has he in the calling in which he has none?

Millions endure this agony daily. Statistics are not available, as the personnel of the out-of-works is constantly changing; yet it is safe to say that not less than one-twentieth of the workers are constantly out of employment. In periods of depression the proportion is greater. Last spring the Associated Press dispatches stated that a police canvass of Providence revealed 8000 people out of work. The city's population is given as 200,000, and if the ratio held good for the nation, 3,200,000 were in idleness. Counting five to a family, there were over 15,000,000 persons without any regular means of subsistence! These figures may be high, but something is radically wrong if it can be shown that even a single individual, anywhere, lacks the necessities of life, is willing to work, and is denied the opportunity so to do.

Millions are workless. The ghastly spectre, Want, which has so long dogged their footsteps, has them in its grasp. For their woe there is no alleviation, no redress. Statesmen, churchmen, philanthropists, economists—all turn from them. Charity alone doles out a sop to save them from starvation. They ask the highest political authority in the land what to do, and receive for a reply, "God knows."

This horror is needless. It is a social iniquity. It is the primary and paramount crime of society against the workers, for there are abundant opportunities of labor for all in this and every land. The soil is the source of all employment of every kind. Until every foot of it has been put to its utmost intensive use, there is no righteous excuse for involuntary idleness. Mines by thousands are unopened; fields by the million are unbroken; above all, city lots without number—opportunities unlimited for stores, factories, homes—lie untouched, naked and useless, a shame to us and our civilization, while the crowded slums fester and idle men walk the streets in despair. Every city shows more of its area idle than is used. The area of the United States is sixty times that of England, but its population is only three times as great. Yet in England the bitter complaint is made that vast stretches of land which should employ and maintain a numerous population, are held idle for pleasure or profit, or

(Continued on Page 6.)

The Wonderful Record of the Cigar Makers in Legislating Along Beneficial Lines.

George R. French, general organizer of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, addressed the Labor Council last Friday night in behalf of the pioneers in union-labor agitation. His talk was very impressive because it was clear, to the point, and did not scold as we, as trade unionists, deserve to be scolded when we are face to face with our neglect of duty to the label.

A subsequent interview with Mr. French proved interesting, for his territory includes the United States, Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico, and he expects the Philippine Islands will some day be added to the list. We are more concerned, however, in his story about the great organization he represents—the benefits derived by those affiliated with an international body connected with the American Federation of Labor, and whose first vice-president, Samuel Gompers, is at the head of the labor movement of this era.

The Cigar Makers' International Union has seen dark days. There was one period in the 70's when dissension caused a dwindling in the membership until there were only two left—Adolph Strasser, president, and Samuel Gompers, secretary-treasurer. Today there are approximately 43,000 on the roll, and there is \$700,000 in the international treasury.

The cigar makers have been fortunate in the caliber of their officers. Since 1891 George W. Perkins has been international president, and Adolph Strasser held the position about fifteen years prior to 1891. The eight-hour workday was inaugurated May 1, 1886.

A splendid system of benefits makes the cigar makers' organization unique in the labor world. Other bodies of trade unionists may excel in some respects, but those who roll the fragrant weed lead in the variety and power of their attractive aids to members.

Since 1878 over \$6,000,000 have been paid out in sick, death, strike and out-of-work benefits. This is a stupendous sum, and pages might be written on what it represents, not only to organized labor, but to humanity.

The death benefit is graduated—from \$50 to \$550. The smaller amount is paid on the demise of a member of one to two years' standing, and there is a gradual increase until the maximum is given dependents on the death of a member for fifteen consecutive years.

Sick benefits are paid for thirteen weeks at the rate of \$5 a week. No member can draw more than the \$65 in twelve months.

Out-of-work benefits are an excellent trade insurance. The cigar makers pay \$3 a week. A member must be out of employment twelve days before he is entitled to any money. He then receives \$2.70 in coin, and the 30 cents is applied to keeping his account with the union up to date.

If a member's wife dies, or a parent dependent upon him, he is entitled to an auxiliary death benefit of \$40.

A cigar maker who has been in the union for one year can procure a loan card, should he desire to travel short distances. The limit is \$20. When he procures employment, the money is repaid at the rate of 10 per cent of his weekly wages. In the United States and Canada there is between \$80,000 and \$90,000 out all the time in traveling loans.

TAFT AND PROPERTY RIGHTS.

In his inaugural address, President Taft defended injunctions for the protection of property rights, and insisted that business is a property right to be so protected, says the *Chicago Public*.

It has been asserted in reply, that Mr. Taft's language had no meaning except with reference to concrete cases. And this is true. Business may indeed be a property right, but not as against every kind of attack.

That which is commonly called the "good will" of a business—the only intangible property right it can have—may be attacked lawfully by competition. This is too obvious for discussion.

It may also be attacked lawfully by exposure of facts which turn its good will into bad will.

Mr. Taft's statement is therefore meaningless without reference to concrete cases.

To what kind of cases, then, did he refer? Evidently to labor boycotts. Both the circumstances and the context show it. And how do labor boycotts attack the good will of a business?

Not by competition, to be sure; but by the other lawful method—exposure of facts which turn good will into bad will.

What are the facts exposed in those cases? Simply that the business is conducted under what a large class of working people would regard as unfair labor conditions.

Then the question of veracity arises. Is the exposure false? If so, and customers who want to trade only with "fair" businesses withdraw their custom, the business has been libeled. Is the exposure true? If so, the good will of the business has not been attacked unlawfully. On the contrary, those customers who would not knowingly give an "unfair" business their good will, have been lawfully served by the exposure. For they also have property rights. No property right ought to be more sacred than the right to spend one's earnings with whom one will.

But President Taft's generalization was loose in another and even more important respect. He insisted dogmatically that business is a property right that should be protected by injunction.

Here again the soundness of his position depends upon the concrete case. Would he say that a lawyer may have an injunction against the publication of alleged facts showing him to be a shyster? Would he say that a grocer may have an injunction against the publication of statements that he sells oleomargarine for butter or sand for sugar? Certainly not, unless he would "improve" upon the established law of libel. Yet a lawyer's professional reputation must be as truly a property right as the good will of a merchant or a manufacturer, and a retail grocer's good will as that of a manufacturing celebrity.

To go a step farther in the direction of injunctions against labor boycotts, would Mr. Taft say that a grocer should have an injunction against a publication, for the purpose of diverting the trade of his prohibition customers, of a true statement that he keeps whisky for sale in his cellar? And would it make it any better case for the injunction, if, with the same purpose of influencing prohibitionists, the statements were analogous to Mr. Taft's discrimination against secondary boycotts, and truly declared that the grocer bought his groceries of a wholesaler who kept whisky for sale?

To assume that Mr. Taft would deliberately say any of those things, would reflect upon his common sense. By what process of reasoning, then, does he conclude so positively that labor unions may law-

fully be prohibited by injunction from truthfully announcing to persons who would confine their trade to what they regard as "fair" businesses, that certain specified businesses are either "unfair" themselves or deal in the products of others that are "unfair"?

His answer might be that the labor boycott is a conspiracy to destroy a business by diverting custom from it by unlawful means. But what are the unlawful means?

It is lawful to do it by exposure of facts which customers have a right to know. And haven't the labor union members and their sympathizers who patronize a business the right to know that its goods are made under circumstances which they condemn, whatever the reason for their condemnation may be?

Is it likely that indictments would be sustained in such cases? Indictments! Ah, there's the rub.

On the trial of an indictment for publishing an "unfair" list, witnesses would have to appear and be cross-examined; but in contempt proceedings for violating an injunction, this is seldom done and need never be. On indictment, it would be necessary to show violation of a law of universal application; but in contempt proceedings, nothing more is necessary than to show that the act charged violates an injunction of limited application. On indictment, a jury would decide; but in contempt proceedings, the injunction judge would decide. There are still other differences which lead the advocates of "government by injunction" to prefer this method of dealing with labor controversies. Its advantages to the privileged classes are obvious.

Especially valuable are the advantages of injunctions in restraining freedom of speech and press—a freedom that is very trying to the privileged classes. On indictment for abuse of this freedom, the jury is judge of the truth of the publication, of its meaning, and of the excuse or justification for it; but in contempt proceedings its truth or falsity, its meaning, and the excuse or justification for it, are decided by a judge without a jury, and in advance of the offense. The injunction to prevent abuses of freedom of speech and the press, under cover of prohibiting labor boycotts, is the modern plutocratic method, as the Star Chamber was the old monarchical method, of suppressing exposures and stifling discussion.

A REMOVAL NOTICE.

The Philadelphia Shoe Company has moved its place of business from Fillmore street to 825 Market street, opposite Stockton street. Courteous clerks, all members of their trade organization, work in harmony with Mr. B. Katschinski in giving patrons the best possible service. There is seating accommodation for 500 persons in the new store, and separate departments are maintained for men, women, and children and infants.

Orpheum.

A capital program is announced for next week at the Orpheum. The Eight Melanis, delightful Italian vocalists, will contribute a highly artistic and ambitious singing number. Tom Nawn will appear in a mythical comedy entitled "Pat and the Genii." He will be assisted by Mrs. Nawn and Charlotte Appelle. The Four Casting Dunbars, American athletes of renown, will introduce an aerial novelty which is the leading feature of its kind in vaudeville to-day. Charles Matthews, known in the English dominion as "the human kangaroo," will be a particularly interesting incident of the coming program. He will be assisted by Doris Reece. Next week will be the last of the Four Poncherrys; Silbon's Novelty Circus; James H. Cullen, and of Violet Black & Co.

Keep up the agitation for the union label. When you buy a suit, see that it has the label in the three garments. If one or the other garment does not bear the label and the proprietor offers to put one in for you, do not accept it, as the labels must be sewed in in the workroom in which the garments are made.—*Clothing Trades Bulletin.*

Men and Measures

Harris Weinstock is in New Zealand. He is awaiting the arrival of his son, Walter, and will then investigate industrial conditions in the Australasian colonies. Mr. Weinstock's reports on labor affairs as he observed them in European countries have been widely read.

When it comes to dissembling, James J. Jeffries is as naive as a 300-pound milkmaid.

Los Angeles has decided to prevent indigents in advanced stages of tuberculosis from entering the city. Notice to that effect has been sent the various charitable bodies of the country, and those who may arrive without means hereafter will be sent back to their homes. "There is nothing heartless or selfish about the action proposed," said Dr. George H. Kross, who presided. "The treatment of tuberculosis in recent years has demonstrated that it can be cured as easily and as quickly in the eastern states as it can in southern California. We must protect ourselves, and this seems the only thing we can do."

Two union carpenters who patriotically observed Washington's birthday as a holiday, were surprised, on the following morning, to find two Japanese carpenters in their places. This happened over the bay in Oakland. It is likely to happen anywhere. Asiatics are slowly but surely forging their way to the front in more industries than might be imagined at first glance. There is only one effectual remedy—exclusion by law.

After all the trouble Sacramento has had with the "open shoppers" in the building trades industry, it appears that a structure to be erected on the state fair grounds is to have non-union mechanics. An official says that he cannot discriminate between citizens, but the union men know where the discrimination comes in in these controversies. The job goes, nine times out of ten, to the cheap man.

Washington (D. C.) Typographical Union is now represented in the Chamber of Commerce, and is consulted in the civic movements that concern all. Quite a number of cities have union affiliations in their commercial bodies. All of which goes to show that the trade union is recognized as a fixture and a necessity, as well as part and parcel of the community life.

J. J. Manning, general secretary of the International Laundry Workers' Union, was in Toledo, Ohio, last week, assisting in the negotiations for a new wage scale. His little girl is dangerously ill in Troy, N. Y., with pneumonia.

Secretary of state Charles Curry has benefited by the experiences of past adjournments of the legislature. He has placed the big building in the care of a swarm of watchmen, guards and detectives. All doors and windows are locked, and the capitol itself is nailed down. In the olden times (and not very old, either), typewriters, waste paper baskets, files and other things would disappear as a result of the raid of the "souvenir" hunters. On one occasion a large desk was hoisted out of a window at night, and the only thing left was the window. All this property belongs to the state, of course, but a little thing like that has never, heretofore, bothered the noble army of hangers-on.

James Farley, notorious strike breaker, is now an owner of race horses. A short time ago he was fined \$100 by the directors of the National Trotting Association for attempting to "sell out" a race. Farley denied his guilt, saying that he had been offered \$2,000 to do the very thing he was charged with. The directors showed their want of appreciation of the gentleman's acquaintance with the truth, and told him that if he appeared before them again, he would be expelled from every trotting circuit in America. The "closed shop" announcement scared Farley, and he promised to be good.

The New York section of the women's department of the National Civic Federation is going to open a restaurant in the Brooklyn navy yard on May 1st. There will be accommodations for 700 men. The facilities for lunch are now very poor.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

Last Sunday's meeting of the League was well attended. Considerable routine business was transacted. The reports will be given space in these columns at intervals.

The League has made a gain of three organizations since the last meeting making a total of 238 as against 235 reported previously; 136 of these bodies contribute regularly, and are segregated as follows: labor organizations, 105; fraternal organizations, 3; civic organizations, 2; country organizations, 15; business institutions and individuals, 11.

The League has fully demonstrated its necessity and usefulness, and conditions now existing in this and neighboring states make it imperative that still greater efforts be made to protect our industries and labor from the incursions and competition of Mongolians.

Since the recent agitation, the coming year bids fair to excel any previous year in the matter of academic debates and requests for information on the Asiatic problem.

A resolution deploring the intermarriage of whites and orientals was presented, but while the delegates are opposed to such alliances, a point of order that the subject matter was outside the province of the League's activities was sustained by the chairman.

Delegate Crawford, who recently returned from a short visit to Chicago and vicinity, stated that he had talked with many people and found them intensely interested in the Japanese question. The delegate also said that in Indiana, and in fact all the middle west, the people were in sympathy with the Pacific Coast, and the universal sentiment was that the President had no business interfering with the people of California in her demand for legislation protecting her public school system.

Delegate Brandis spoke on the conditions in San Jose, stating that the League had roused such a sentiment that Japanese in the domestic occupations were almost unknown; a few were found working in private houses, but, altogether, Japanese were finding the climate of San Jose very unpleasant.

Delegate McMahon gave a brief outline of the work accomplished by the Anti-Jap Laundry League; how, by necessity, the laundry owners were compelled to organize against the Japanese laundry men, and that investigations showed that less than 1 per cent of the working class patronized Asiatic laundries, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. "The professional men, the small business men," said Mr. McMahon, "who were very hard to reach, and who were well able to pay the small difference in price of work, were the chief patrons of these people, and since the agitation the laundry business and the employment of idle laundry workers had increased twofold."

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THE "LABOR CLARION'S" FORUM.

SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH.

IX. The Church and Social Progress.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

The socialists attempt to ridicule the church by saying that it has never done anything for the common people—that their plan is far more effective than ours. If ever there was an opportunity for the socialists to try out their plan among a real needy people, such an opportunity exists among the cannibals of the Pacific Islands. But it is quite noticeable that the socialists do not go there. They are quite content to wait until the church sends out its hundreds of missionaries and pours in its millions of dollars, producing a Christian civilization, and when it is perfectly safe to do so, the socialists build upon the foundation laid by the church many years before. Then they turn around and scorn the church because of its "failure" to help the masses. The shipwrecked sailor who saw the church sleeping in the valley, knew that this island—which was formerly occupied by cannibals—was now perfectly safe; because, instead of eating their visitors, the people now worshipped God, as the result of the coming of Christian missionaries, some of whom had given their lives as a sacrifice in order to make this condition possible.

Socialism believes in environment first, hoping that good character may result. Christianity believes in character first, knowing that good environment will follow. The history of the world has proven that this principle of Christ's is most effective in reforming mankind. Even in His day, when social conditions were much worse than they are today, Christ did not advocate another social system in order to help mankind. He immediately began to change individual men. If that was Christ's method, we can well afford to follow Him. There are undoubtedly other things to do, and the church must do them, but its principal business is to change bad men into good men, and to change them one by one. The socialists tell us that Christianity has been trying the "character first" plan for two thousand years, and that we have not made very much progress; but haven't we? What about the cannibals, for instance? What about the time when our ancestors were naked savages and drank blood and wine out of human skulls? Is it necessary to narrate the long story of the vilest degradation before the teachings of Christ were accepted, and then tell of the victories of the cross in every land? These things are only too well known—excepting to the socialists.

Elizabeth Beardsley Butler is contributing to *Charities* a series of remarkable and most painful articles concerning the Pittsburg industries, particularly as related to women and children—the cigar makers, the laundry workers, etc. The paper on the cracker industry is sad enough to spoil one's relish for crackers for some time. Dr. Alice Hamilton of Hull House contributes an article treating of industrial diseases, with special reference to those trades in which women and children are employed. The lead, arsenic and phosphorus industries are direct poisons. The textile, pottery, laundry, jam factories and canning works, to say nothing of the more murderous cigar and artificial flower industries, are charged with death. In the light of these facts it is easy to understand why the branches of the National Women's Trade Union League, at each of the three conventions in New York, Boston and Chicago, passed unanimous resolutions in favor of woman suffrage.

According to a circular issued by Linotype and Machinery, limited, of London to the shareholders, an understanding has been arrived at for terminating the commercial rivalry and patent litigation between that company and the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of New York. The undertaking is the final outcome of negotiations inaugurated some time ago.

THE CAUSE OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

BY E. L. REGUIN.

It is a difficult matter to keep clearly in mind the distinction between Christianity as a religion, a relationship between God and man, and the church, a social institution, forced to live on the labor of the people and to derive its support from them. In this controversy with the Reverend Stelzle, he endeavors constantly to make it appear that socialism is necessarily and consciously antagonistic to the religion, Christianity, and thus, by subtly appealing to the religious feelings of his readers, to prejudice them against a fair and impartial discussion of socialism. He speaks continually of Christianity, the religion, and the church, the social institution, as if they were synonymous, when, as a matter of fact, it is perfectly evident from the number of sects in the Christian religion that the church is only a human institution with all the faults and frailties of human nature. For, were the church divine, necessarily it would not be divided against itself, and there would be no history of Inquisition, Huguenot persecution, the suppression of the Catholics in Ireland, or the innumerable religious wars that have stained the pages of Christian history.

The relationship between God and man is an individual matter, and so Christianity necessarily deals with the individual; but the relationship between man and man is a social matter, and socialism proposes to deal with society. Socialism is not primarily concerned with the individual holiness or excellence of the character of the people. Socialism is primarily concerned with their well being, with their opportunity to get food, clothing and wealth; with their opportunity to labor and produce the things they need, and having produced, to retain the just product of their toil. Socialism is opposed to the present economic system, which compels good individuals and bad individuals, pious Christians and ranting atheists alike, to toil hard and produce much wealth, and then be forced to divide up with the capitalist to whom they give profit, with money lender to whom they give interest, and with the landlord to whom they give rent. How this program interferes with religion, the relationship of man to God, I leave for Brother Stelzle to explain.

The reverend gentleman is very proud of the accomplishments of Christian civilization, and points with pride to the difference between us and the cannibals of the South Sea Islands. Can it be that Brother Stelzle has never heard of or read Thomas Carlyle's famous declaration that it would be better to be born among the lowest savages than to be born in the great slums of the east end of civilized and Christian London.

The shipwrecked sailor may have felt safe while the church "was sleeping in the valley;" he would not be eaten by cannibals, but when we consider the way in which the lives of the poor are consumed by the machine of capitalism, can we say with any certainty that we have passed the stage of cannibalism? Have we not simply prolonged the agony? As a matter of historical fact, cannibalism has been given up as soon as any tribe was able to keep its prisoners of war and force them to slave and produce food for the victors.

The progress of civilization is not due to Christianity, and I say this with all respect to that religion. The progress of society has always been dependent upon the ease by which men earn their daily bread. It is the improvements in machinery that have abolished the ferocity and savagery of our natures by easing the struggle for existence. And, indeed, we have only to be pinched by hunger or to fear that our means of life is in danger to exhibit still the characteristics of the tiger and the wolf. That Christianity is not responsible for man ceasing "to drink blood and wine out of human skulls," I have but to point to the Pagan civilization of Egypt, Greece and Rome, the Buddhist civilization of India, the Confucian civilization of China, and the Shinto

civilization of Japan. And as far as industrial progress is concerned, it has been based upon science. And the age-long warfare between the human and fallible church, fearing for its dogmas, and the scientists seeking out truth, fearless of consequences, is testimony to the fact that Christianity is not the motive power there.

Miss Sarah Hagan, president of the garment workers, was presented with a gold watch and chain at last week's regular meeting. For years Miss Hagan has been an active worker in behalf of the union, and as business agent assisted very materially in building up the organization. Miss Pearl Miller was eloquent in her remarks of the members' good will for their president, and the latter was so surprised that she couldn't say all she wanted to at the time.

Despite reports to the contrary, the barbers will not move from their present headquarters at 343 Van Ness Ave. By a large vote, the proposition to change the starting hour from 8 a. m. to 7 a. m. was lost.

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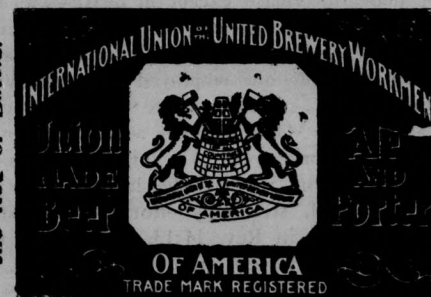
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OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

TRADE UNIONS—EXISTENCE CAUSES.

(Continued from Page 3.)

used to preserve game for the rich to slaughter at their convenience.

So it is the world over. It is not for lack of opportunity to labor that men are idle. Nature is no niggard. God has provided for us an abundance of material blessings.

Plainly, our first great crime against humanity is our system of tenure of land, which restricts, abridges and denies to men the chance to work. The man out of work is a guest at a feast spread by the Father of all, yet by his fellow-guests denied an opportunity to satisfy his necessities. His sufferings, anxiety, misery and degradation are needless and uncalled for, and are not to be blamed upon God, who has plentifully provided for all. Rather we, His creatures, are to blame, having intervened with pernicious laws between labor and its opportunity, and separated the creature from the bounties of his Creator. There are ample opportunities for labor, but we deny them to the laborer.

But the evils that flow from non-employment do not stop with those who are idle; they extend themselves to all who work. Low wages for all are the direct result of the enforced idleness of some. The competition for jobs drives the pay to a point below the demands of justice, below the demands of physical necessity. The average for men is below ten dollars per week. What kind of an income is that on which to rear an American family? There is not a mechanic or manual laborer in the world who receives enough in wages to satisfy the reasonable physical wants of a growing family. Higher joys are out of the question, or are pinched from the necessities of the physical. It is only when men break away from manual labor early in life that there is any hope of mental growth or intellectual attainment. The mass of workingmen are little better than mere machines, to be used or discarded as profit or inclination dictates. They can be no other with such meagre means.

Then, the fear of idleness makes men submit to brutally long days of labor. I am aware that a high authority has declared that men should work each day to the point of physical endurance without injury, and this has been accepted as a pronouncement against the demand that unions are making for less hours of labor. But a mistake has arisen from lack of apprehension of the difference between work and labor. Work is ever a joy to the normal man, but labor is always a burden. To accomplish some desirable thing by mental or physical exertion is pleasurable work, which should better the whole man and add to his happiness; but to drudge unceasingly at a toilsome task, hour after hour, day after day, year in and year out, to the point of physical exhaustion, without pleasure in it, without profit pecuniary or otherwise, without relaxation or hope of release except in death—indeed, release would bring the greater ills of idleness and want—with no opportunity for the exercise of any faculty other than the one employed on a wearying task—this is labor. We recognize the difference in common speech. Of a plan, or a machine, or a system, we say it works well; of a ship in distress, in danger of destruction, we say she labors. The word implies painful, strenuous effort. The distinction is clearly made in Rev. 14:13, "Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them," implying that eternal rest and escape from labor is one of the conditions of the blessed hereafter, while work is one of its joys. The difference between work and labor is the difference between pleasure and toil.

Low wages, and fear of idleness and want, drive men to long hours of labor that exhaust them physically, morally and spiritually. Again, fear of losing a job induces a species of servility, a submission to petty tyranny and exactions, that is wholly foreign to a manly spirit. Ready, prompt, cheerful obedience to proper orders is a virtue that becomes a man, but he whose necessities compel submission to indignity and imposition is a pitiable object in-

deed. Men take much pride in calling non-unionists free and independent workmen, but for workmen there is no approach to freedom or independence in any other than a union shop, and frequently not as much there as there should be.

One other great and bitter wrong remains to be noted—society seems to be in a conspiracy to pilfer from the laborer as much as possible of the meagre wage he receives. No one holds land that he himself is not using except for the purpose of getting wealth without work; interest money and dividends are unearned by the receiver; profits from artificial and other monopolies are incalculable; tariff and patent laws seem specifically designed to allow easy methods of creating monopolies to force tribute from industry to idleness; ground rents, interest, dividends and monopoly profits are all abstracted from the workers. No other source exists from which they can be drawn. Wealth is not a spontaneous growth, nor is it produced by magic, or sleight of hand, but only by labor applied to land. Every dollar not earned by useful work is taken from the wages of those who toil. Our systems of taxation, of land tenure, of the issue of money and of dealing with natural and creating artificial monopolies, enable some to secure the products of labor without work. E. H. Harriman is reported to have "made" over \$37,000,000 out of one deal in Union Pacific. This represents the work of a \$20-a-week man for 37,000 years. We are having shocks of holy horror at the thought that city laborers, who receive something like \$500 a year, are grafting, but it would take 100,000 years for one to match Rockefeller's \$50,000,000 per year graft. A mock reform pinches perhaps a hundred thousand per year from the laborers of a great city, but the \$4,000,000 paid to money lenders is not reduced by a penny, and but little effort is made to tax the property of the rich on the same basis as that of the poor. Perhaps Rockefeller's work is worth more than the laborer's, but the fact remains that only by the strength of a powerful monopoly could the Indiana Oil Co. extort \$55,000,000 profits in eight years from an investment of \$1,000,000.

A great city opened the new year by reducing the earnings of its employees \$2500 a day, and the assessors of that state at the same time discovered \$30,000,000 worth of property untaxed. Less graft among the rich would have kept these men at the work the city needed done.

John Wanamaker, in an official statement made when he was postmaster-general, showed that "an investment of \$1000 in 1858 in Western Union stock would have received up to 1890, stock dividends of more than \$50,000 and cash dividends of more than \$100,000."

Nearly every item of necessity, of food, clothing, shelter, heat, light, transportation and communication, is enhanced in price by the extortions of monopoly. Great fortunes are built by picking the pockets of the poor. Not less than a quarter of the meagre sum the wage-earner receives is yielded as a tribute to the exactions of monopoly.

These are not fanciful pictures or rhetorical exaggerations, but the bare cold facts of our civilization. We create an artificial scarcity of opportunity of work. The resulting competition for jobs lowers wages below decent living conditions, and uncertainty of employment demoralizes all classes of labor. Lastly, we allow monopoly to filch away a large proportion of the pitiful wages paid.

The race has outgrown many superstitions, and among them is the belief that God gives to one man riches and another poverty. God's bounty has provided plentifully for all. By cunning, greed, extortion and hardness of heart riches are drawn from the labor of others. What a picture of blasphemy is presented by the man who not only shuts his heart to the needs of his fellows, but plunges them into deeper distress by using his God-given talents to wring from them every penny that monopoly can extort, and then ascribes his wealth to the favor of Divine Providence! The public announcement of such doctrine now covers its advocate with contempt.

Not one of the leading institutions condemns these deep, far-reaching, fundamental, demoralizing wrongs. Press, pulpit and party ignore them. Presidents, preachers, professors, politicians and leaders of labor all discuss what they call the labor problem, but none state what it is, or define or analyze it, or make any allusion to these three obvious iniquities which create it.

Yet the existence of these three artificial wrongs—scarcity of employment, low wages, monopoly extortions—is responsible for the existence not only of trade unions but of all the other striking social phenomena that distress and perplex us. That deep poverty which breeds ignorance, vice, brutality, crime, degradation, is the direct outgrowth of these wrongs, which we ourselves have created. Consumption is one of the punishments of poverty. Intemperance, with all its misery, is another of its baneful fruits. People are not poor because they drink, but rather they drink because they are poor.

Contemplate the awful results of this trinity of wrongs: Vast masses of humanity are kept perpetually without the material means or possibility of anything above a mere animal existence, without enough at any time to satisfy reasonable physical needs; woman labor, with its robbery of unborn generations, and child labor, with its pitiful horrors; death's ghastly harvest among the babes of the poor; the meagre, starved childhood; the toiling, suffering manhood; the shortening of the narrowed life—these are fruits of lack of work, low wages and private monopoly. The joy of work and of life depart; art, science, literature, to the working poor are dead; home is but a name; education and culture are unknown to the laboring masses. Long hours of toil, exhausted energy and meagre reward destroy vitality, hope and aspiration, and make a higher life impossible. A few of exceptional endowment, with good fortune and determination, have overcome and risen above adverse conditions; but the masses die on the plane on which they were born.

Wages measure intelligence, elevation, civilization. The country with the highest level of wages has the highest degree of happiness and the highest standard of citizenship, and the peoples of the lands with low wages are abject in their misery, degradation and servility. The employment of the unemployed, the elevation of wages, and the destruction of private monopoly should be the first thought of statesmen, Christians, philanthropists, labor men—of all who desire progress, who love their fellows, and who long for a higher, cleaner, more just civilization. The elevation of wages is the only means to elevate humanity. He who works to that end works in the only effective way possible to promote the joy of life and work and the welfare of the race.

He who depresses wages or makes the conditions of labor harder and the hours longer is an enemy of humanity, who for selfish ends robs little children, defiles and degrades woman, and debases man. Instead of love, he sows hatred, distrust and dishonesty; instead of lightening loads and relieving distress, he deepens the misery and adds to the burdens of those who have already more than they can bear.

(To be concluded next week)

The diminutive office boy had worked hard on a "salary" of \$3 a week. He was a subdued little chap, faithful and quiet. Finally, however, he plucked up courage enough to ask for an increase. A writer in the Kansas City *Star* tells the tale.

"How much more would you like?" inquired his employer.

"Well," answered the lad, "I don't think \$2 more a week would be too much."

"You are a rather small boy to be earning \$5 a week."

"I suppose I am," he replied. "I know I'm small for my age, but to tell the truth, since I've worked here I've been so busy I haven't had time to grow."

He got the "raise."

On every book, either printed or blank, should appear the bookbinders' label, as a fair symbol.

Thrust and Parry

"It will be found now, as it always has been found in the past and always will be in the future, that the plain, industrious people, who have only their wages to live upon, suffer the brunt of the trouble (depression and reduction of salaries). It always falls upon them and they are the least able to bear it. There has not been one railroad magnate, one millionaire capitalist, one great banker or other 'captain of industry' in the United States who has smoked one cigar less during all these months of depression than he did before. Not one of them has gone without an overcoat during the past winter, or will necessarily forego a spring suit as the winter passes away. But the masses of the people, living from hand to mouth, have had no such prosperous and easy times for a year and more past as they were enjoying before the difficulty came." —Los Angeles Times.

Why shed "crocodile tears" over the masses of the people who live from hand to mouth and who have suffered for necessities while millionaires, railroad magnates and "captains of industry" have calmly smoked the same number of cigars? Isn't it a fact that the Los Angeles Times has labored in and out of season to destroy the trade union, the only protection the "masses of the people have," either in good times or bad, against wage reductions, and which aids to secure a little more food and an "overcoat" for each member? It's about the year of grace when the Times should realize these things, and not be actuated, even into the grave, by spite and ill-feeling as a chronic diet.

"The insincerity of the labor-union agitation is shown by the fact that the Japanese are able to make good their foothold in San Francisco. They could not do so unless they were sustained, and we may reasonably assume that they are sustained by the classes to whom a low price is the main consideration. The Japanese shoe-repairing trade has probably more vitality than any other. It is said to be financed by a single Japanese capitalist, who has elaborated a system by which every cobbler who is started in business must take an apprentice, who in turn will become a beneficiary of the system and the payer of interest upon a loan. Now from what class does this army of Japanese shoe-menders get its support? In other words, whose shoes do they mend? In what part of the city are they to be found? It is very certain that the great bulk of the patronage given to them comes from the labor-union element and that we owe the success of the Japanese invasion, so far as the city is concerned, to the very class whose outcry is the loudest against the evil which they themselves have created and sustain. San Francisco is the most union-ridden city in the United States. No white workman can get his living without the consent of the unions, and yet we are told that large bodies of Japanese can set at defiance a self-constituted authority that has the power almost of life or death, and certainly of banishment, over their own countrymen who do not hold union tickets. This, of course, in no way affects the Japanese question as a matter of public policy and one to be settled deliberately upon its merits when those merits have been ascertained. But it does affect the credentials of the unions and their claim to represent the people."—San Francisco Argonaut.

We have given more space to the above than it deserves, for it is a revamp of the series of "arguments" of the Argonaut-ilk. The organizations interested in the anti-Japanese agitation have long kept accurate track of those who patronize Asiatic establishments. It has been found that the union patronage is infinitesimal—it nearly all comes from those not affiliated with unions and very frequently well able to pay a white man's price. There is no apology that can be offered for the very small percentage of union patronage, other than to say that we have in our ranks, like all other societies,

those who are treacherous to the principles they are supposed to advocate. When it comes to saying "the great bulk of the patronage," well, we have to regret that Theodore Roosevelt has taken the Ananias Club to massacre lions.

As for the other prevarications, the thirst for dimes is so entrenched in the Argonaut mind that it gets into a rut on the topic—talks of nothing else for twelve months in the year. Does sound strange, after all, that if San Francisco is "the most union-ridden city in the United States," that members of organized labor should hire Japanese. As a matter of fact they don't, and the very best evidence that they don't is to be found in the Argonaut's statement that they do.

NOTES FROM OAKLAND.

The controversy with the Lyon Moving & Storage Company has been settled. Some time ago there was trouble over the rate to be paid for work beyond the regular hours. Three weeks ago the men were locked out. Last Saturday morning seven members of Teamsters' Local, No. 70, were placed in the positions held by non-unionists, and the difficulty has been arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

William D. Haywood will speak on "Organized Labor" next Monday night (March 29th) at Rice's Institute, corner Seventeenth and San Pablo, Oakland. The lecture is under the auspices of the Central Labor Council, Building Trades Council and the Joint Council of Carpenters. A. M. Thompson, president of the California State Federation of Labor, will preside. Admission is free, and those interested are cordially invited.

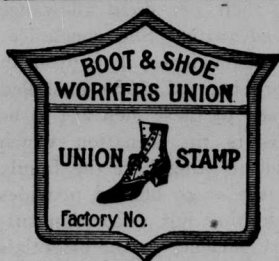
As the readers of the LABOR CLARION know, the journeymen tailors of San Francisco are engaged in a contest against dualism. There is a so-called "independent union" in existence. It is used as a club to retard the advancement of the organized workers. The following firms employ members of the "independent union," and have no label:

Bridge, H. S. & Co., 11 Sutter.
Bullock & Jones Co., Post and Kearny.
Craig Bros., Waddell Bldg., ninth floor.
Growall, W. L. Co., Mutual Savings Bank Bldg.
Icorn Bros.
Jacobi, J. M. & Co., 49 Montgomery.
Jones, Marshall F. & Co., 973 Ellis.
Lilienfeld, Alfred & Co., 1365 Fillmore.
Mills & Hagbom, 154 Sutter.
Nordwell, O. W., 381 Bush.
Schimmel & Boyd, 101 Post.
Steil, Henry Co., 642 Market.
Steicamp, Henry, 787 Market.
Sorensen & Hjelte, 109 Montgomery.
Williams & Berg Co., 110 Sutter.

The American Federation of Musicians is reported to be in unusually fine condition. Its membership is now approximately 40,000 and new unions are being formed everywhere.

Average hourly wages in the United States in the year 1907 were higher than in any other year of the period from 1890 to 1907, and more than twenty per cent higher than the average in any year from 1890 to 1900.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. ***



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

RICHMOND RANGES

\$1.00

A WEEK

STERLING Furniture Co.

1049 MARKET STREET
OPPOSITE McALLISTER

The Abrams Co.

1053-1057 MARKET STREET

The Leading Installment House in the City

Now open in their new six-story building.

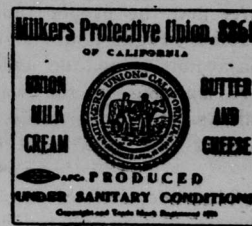
Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Stoves, Ranges,
Men's Clothes, Women's Clothes, for a little
down and a dollar a week.

UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairy-
man or Grocer furnish
you MILK, CREAM,
BUTTER and CHEESE
bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Pack-
ages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary
Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond
with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address 3964
Mission Street.



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The American labor movement is founded upon the inherent principles of justice and right. Its men are loyal—as loyal to the institutions of our republic—as can be found in any walk of life. The unions of labor have done so much for the material, moral and social uplift of the toilers that they are indelibly impressed upon the hearts and minds, not only of the workers themselves, but of every earnest, intelligent, liberty-loving, fair-minded citizen of our country.—Samuel Gompers.

Henry Sterling's article on the "Existence Causes of Trade Unions" should be carefully read. It is good. Mr. Sterling has an excellent reputation among the trade unionists of the east. For many years he was secretary of Boston Typographical Union.

A child labor crusade has been started by the state labor commissioner. The need is great, and the union movement will assist in every possible way. From many sources have come words of encouragement for the efforts of the officials whose duty it is to protect the people in this respect.

The change of venue bill was unanimously opposed (with the exception of one dissenting vote) at last Friday night's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council. Unfortunately it has passed both senate and assembly, and is before the governor. Friends of the best interests of the community should write to the state's chief executive urging him to veto the bill.

The mine owners of the state are going to do their best to nullify the eight-hour legislation passed in Sacramento. There was no secret about the measure, and the proper time to show opposition has passed. Eight hours is long enough to work at a hazardous occupation under ground. The employers are standing in the way of progress, and their efforts will prove futile, for, sooner or later, the miners will work eight hours.

The adoption of a direct primary law is a matter of general congratulation. While there is probably much to criticize in the measure, yet it is a step forward in the right direction, and there will be opportunity at future sessions of the legislature to remedy defects. The gain for the people lies in the restoration of government where it belongs, and boss-rule has received a death blow. No law, however, will become effective without intelligent co-operation.

Last Saturday night Miss Margaret C. Daly, general organizer of the garment workers, was tendered a reception in the Labor Temple. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, the attendance was good. A varied program, followed by dancing, entertained those present. A diamond sunburst was given to Miss Daly as a token of appreciation for her work in San Francisco. The presentation speech was made by Miss Sarah Hagan, and the recipient suitably responded.

THE HORRORS OF COMMERCIALISM.

The final group of reports of the Pittsburg survey—those dealing with labor conditions—have just been published by *Charities and the Commons*. This completes the findings of a staff of lawyers, sanitarians, engineers, social workers, physicians and interpreters. The labor reports are by Professor John R. Commons, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation; John R. Fitch of the University of Wisconsin, Florence Kelley, former state factory inspector of Illinois; E. B. Butler, member of the investigating staff of the Russell Sage Foundation; M. F. Byington, former district agent of the Boston Associated Charities; Lila V. North of the Woman's College, Baltimore; and C. C. Eastman of the New York bar. Professor Edwin T. Devine, editor of *Charities and the Commons*, speaking of normal times, when mills are going full, gives the gist of the findings as follows:

"An altogether incredible amount of overwork by everybody, reaching its extreme in the twelve-hour shift for seven days in the week in the steel mills and the railway switchyards; low wages for the great majority of the laborers employed by the mills; still lower wages for women; an absentee capitalism; a continuous flow of immigrants of low standard, attracted by a wage which is high by the standards of south-eastern Europe; the destruction of family life by the demands of the day's work and by typhoid fever and industrial accidents; archaic social institutions, such as the aldermanic court, the ward school district, the family garbage disposal and the unregenerate charitable institution, still surviving after the conditions to which they were adapted have disappeared."

Professor Commons goes into the question of labor control. How do the employers keep in the saddle? His answer is: "By minute specialization of jobs, by army-like organization, by keeping together a staff of highly-paid regulars at the top, the industries of Pittsburg are independent of the rank and file. Enormous rewards for brains, overseers, managers, foremen, bosses, 'pushers,' and gang-leaders; remarkable pressure towards equality of wages among the restless, movable, competitive rank and file—these are the results in distribution of Pittsburg's supremacy in the production of wealth."

The skilled men occupy the strategic positions in the steel mills and according to Mr. Fitch, wage cutting in the tonnage rates paid them has been the most effective thing for increasing outputs. Reductions have often preceded advances in output and they have more than kept even with it. He says:

"The steel companies have been good judges of human nature in this respect. The mere possibility of greater earnings than any yet enjoyed would never have been sufficient to rouse the men to the degree of effort desired. Only a reduction could furnish the required stimulus, for that made it necessary to struggle to reach once more the old wage which had become the minimum of comfort. In the last fifteen years some of the steel workers have succeeded in holding their own, but the majority of tonnage men have dropped backward."

As a result of her study of family budgets in Homestead, based on account books kept in ninety families, Miss Byington puts concretely what is possible on a \$12-a-week income, and under, which includes the majority of unskilled labor. It will procure two rooms with no sanitary conveniences. It will procure food for a man and his wife, but, if there are three children, their per diem allowance cannot be other than inadequate. She concludes: "The wage is miserably insufficient. The problem as thus stated is the problem of 3,950 unskilled workers in the mills. Many of these men are to be sure unmarried, but this is the situation which awaits them if they marry or bring here the family now in the old country; the wage offered provides neither tenement, food, clothing nor relaxation sufficient to maintain physical efficiency or the essentials of American living."

These investigations disclose the tragedy of industrial life in mill and factory.

ETHICAL REASONS FOR THE LABEL.

BY BERNHARD HESSELBERG.

It is to-day apparent to every lover of justice and right that labor "unionism," in its true and higher sense, is not merely a "conspiracy for shorter hours and higher wages," but rather the first step in the march of progress towards true and substantial freedom and justice to the whole human race. From the crude beginning of the early secret labor societies, formed in the latter part of last century to resist the most tyrannical oppression of the early factory system, the labor movement has in course of time steadily grown, and with the growth in numbers its powers increased, its ideas have broadened, and the conception of its mission has become greater and loftier, until to-day it stands for and is synonymous with the final abolition of the last and worst form of slavery—industrial slavery.

Looking upon trade unions from this—the true—standpoint, those who stand for and adhere to union principles, and those who sympathize with them, cannot justly be charged with trying to promote "class-feelings," "class-legislation," or anything which tends to divide the human family into "classes," but, on the contrary, the great underlying principle of trade unionism, carried to a logical conclusion, is destined to abolish all "classes," with everything else that this term implies at the present time. In my opinion, a great deal of the antagonism towards trade unions is due more to misunderstanding and false conception than anything else, for anyone who has a true conception of the labor movement, and believes in justice, cannot help but acknowledge that the principle of "unionism" is right, viewed from every standpoint, and therefore worthy of the support of every honest and thinking person. And how can sympathizers with such a noble cause better prove their good will and sympathy for those who to-day must suffer from oppression and injustice, than by aiding them in every possible way in obtaining a fair compensation for their toil and human conditions? Surely this is not asking too much. "A man's a man for a' that," and when a trade unionist appeals to the public to patronize "union label" products, he bases his appeal not merely upon "dollars and cents," but upon a much loftier and broader cause—that of "justice and humanity."

It is an indisputable fact, true not only from a humane point of view, but even from the present prevailing matter-of-fact and commercial standpoint, that anything which tends to improve the material condition of the producers must, of necessity, also enlarge their consuming capacity, and well-paid labor is, therefore, not only the most efficient and economical in the end, but is also enabled to buy back more of its products, which means prosperity—real and true—to the whole community and nation.

But, as I remarked before, unionism and the union label have their justification upon a higher plane than that of mere commercial economy.

This presence of the union label upon any article not only signifies that the producers thereof are merely receiving a fair remuneration for their toil; that alone is comparatively insignificant when compared with other benefits derived and resulting therefrom, and which cannot be measured by dollars and cents. The union label means further that the workers toil and live under more humane conditions; that their hours of labor are shortened, and the hours for their physical, intellectual and moral improvement increased; that their homes are brighter; that their families are better provided for; that their children are being well cared for and receive a better education; that their duties, rights and privileges of citizenship are properly discharged, and better guarded and preserved; in short, everything that is for the greatest good to the greatest number is thus promoted.

Since the greatest part of any community is always composed from those who labor, it is consequently plain and logical that in order to promote the happiness and welfare of any community, we must always start at its foundation. And the most practical way is to patronize the label.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

What Public Ownership Has Done in New Zealand

Comparing the rates ruling today with those in operation in 1900, a passenger traveling a distance of 250 miles can make the return journey for 7 shillings 5 pence less than he paid in 1900 to make a single journey, and he can today obtain a ticket for a journey of 756 miles for the same fare that was paid in 1900 for ticket for 250 miles, and if he pays the single fare ruling in 1900 for 426 miles (the distance separating Auckland from Wellington) he would today be able to journey 1356 miles. If he paid the return fare ruling in 1900 for a 426 mile journey he would be able today to obtain two return tickets from Auckland to Wellington.

With all these reductions in rates have come extension and improvement of service and increase of revenue in every department. In the railway department the surplus now amounts to more than the 3 per cent required, and further reduction in rates will soon result.

* * *

Old Grazing Lands Made New.

The rich grazing lands of the west are being seriously damaged by excessive and unrestrained use. A band of sheep in grazing destroys much more grass by trampling than it eats, and constant overgrazing has ruined thousands of acres of the best grass lands. The effects of unrestricted or ill-directed grazing not only lessen production of forage for one or two seasons, but the carrying capacity of the range is permanently impaired. Worn-out acres quickly spring up to worthless or noxious growths which spread and supersede the natural range cover. Large areas are sometimes so bared by destructive overgrazing that they become practically barren wastes.

The Forest Service and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have co-operated in a series of experiments looking toward the artificial re-seeding of portions of grazing lands with cultivated grasses, and studies are being carried on to find out how over-grazed areas can be re-seeded naturally, and how the carrying capacity of the range can be increased through modifications of the present methods of handling stock. Much of the grazing land included in the national forests was comparatively unproductive as a result of unrestricted grazing before it came under forest service control. Since that time it is estimated that the efficiency of these lands has been increased thirty per cent merely by the prevention of misuse. This represents but the beginning of the good which will result from the experiments and studies already started.

The Wallowa (formerly the Imnaha) national forest, in eastern Oregon, was chosen for the first experiment, because it afforded prime test conditions and was in need of early attention. This forest contains about 747,000 acres, of which approximately 500,000 acres, because of its irregular, broken surface, are given over to sheep grazing. The balance is used for the grazing of cattle. Owing to the wide range of altitude and of topography, the grazing areas are naturally divided into a number of rather distinct zones of vegetation, and each presents problems of its own. Because of these conditions the results of this experimental work should prove extremely valuable to stockmen in many sections, presenting as they do solutions, so far as the work has progressed at this time, of many range problems.

The object of the initial experiments has been to bring about the natural re-seeding of range areas without withdrawing them, excepting temporarily, from use. This involves studies of the flowering and maturity of range plants, the germination of seeds, and the destructive effect of trampling by stock.

A Sample of "Open Shop" Methods.

On grounds that he was an "agitator," but not denying that it was because he refused to sign the Huntington-Harriman petition against the eight-hour law, which the street railway corporation has been fighting at Sacramento, the Pacific Electric Railway Co. of Los Angeles has discharged Conductor J. L.

Benefield, 285 N. Vernon avenue, Pasadena, and left him without means of supporting his wife and family.

All the facts are admitted. Mr. Benefield did not belong to a union, but that made no difference.

* * *

The Great White Plague.

The following has been compiled by the Cincinnati Anti-Tuberculosis League as a part of its campaign for the prevention and cure of consumption:

WHY FIGHT IT?

Because it is not inherited, but it is a contagious germ disease that spreads from one to another through careless habits.

Because people contract the disease through ignorance of the means of prevention.

Because those who have contracted the disease are ignorant of the methods to pursue to effect a cure.

HOW FIGHT IT?

By teaching people—

First. That fresh air is as necessary to health as pure and nourishing food.

Second. That people should not sleep in overcrowded rooms, or with the windows closed.

Third. That homes and workshops must be clean and thoroughly ventilated.

Fourth. That persons with colds or coughs of long standing or persons who are losing in weight or physical strength should consult a physician or go to the dispensary—don't wait until it is too late.

Fifth. That the habit of careless spitting promotes the spread of the disease.

Sixth. That a consumptive person spits out millions of these germs in a single day and when the sputum dries, these germs are blown about to affect others. Sick persons should burn their spit.

Seventh. Though no one should ever sleep with a consumptive, the careful consumptive is not dangerous to those with whom he lives and works.

Eighth. That the large majority of people have latent tuberculosis but they resist falling prey to it by preserving their general health and strength.

Ninth. That some persons are more immune than others, as also some nationalities and some races are more immune than others.

THINGS BAD FOR WEAK LUNGS

Dust and smoky or dusty places are bad. Dark, damp or crowded rooms are bad.

Dirty shops and stores, dirty saloons and dance-halls, dusty kinds of business, like marble cutting, sorting feathers, or making cigars, are bad for weak lungs. To sit bent over one's sewing, or at the desk, or other work, is bad.

Self-indulgence and intemperance are very bad. Vice which weakens the strong kills the weak.

THINGS GOOD FOR WEAK LUNGS.

Fresh air in plenty prevents consumption. Sunshine kills the germs.

Choose sunny rooms. Open the windows and let the air in. Keep the house clean. If a consumptive has moved out of a room, give it and the furniture a good scrubbing with soap and water.

Be in the open air as often as can be. Outdoor work is vastly better than indoor work. Keep the feet dry.

Breathe with deep, long, full breaths, so as to carry the fresh air to every corner of your lungs. Do this every day for several minutes in the morning and at night with the windows open or while out of doors. Breathe through the nostrils, and not through the open mouth.

Spend your money for simple and well-cooked food—good fresh meat, eggs, oatmeal, rice and other vegetables and for bread and butter, milk and fruit. Do not spend money for quack medicines or "cures." These cures are all "fakes," and many make the patient worse.

Live a regular life, and keep the bowels regular. Get plenty of sleep.

A daily cool sponge or tub bath is good when followed by a rub. Preferably upon rising.

Courage is very important. Consumptives can be helped and many are cured.

THE ANTHRACITE SITUATION.

Judging at this distance, and without anything except press dispatches to rely upon, matters look grave in the anthracite region, says the *United Mine Workers' Journal*.

When the operators of that section agreed upon a conference, it was naturally expected that they had broken the ice and the way was clear for an agreement, and that at least they would meet the miners in an effort to establish closer and better relations one with the other, for the common good.

It is therefore with regret that we notice they came into the conference feeling just as they did in 1903 and 1906 when "there was nothing to arbitrate" and flatly turned down every proposition the representatives of the miners made.

As pointed out before, there are but two ways in which the anthracite mines can be operated: One is by recognition of the union and a joint agreement mutually entered into by the interested parties, and the other that of thorough organization by the miners and the compulsion of a living mining rate by the miners. This latter is probably the best in view of the spirit exhibited by the operators in that region. It has cost thousands of dollars and years of struggle to compel that recognition the world over. It is without doubt the most costly to both operators and miners, but the attitude assumed by the capitalist, be they coal operators or others, has been such that labor has had to fight every inch for the ground gained.

If the anthracite operators insist on assuming the intolerant attitude they did at the conference last week, then, much as it is to be regretted, there is only one course open for the miners. Their demands are just; the spirit they have displayed is a fair one. If that spirit is to be ignored, and they are to continue to be treated with contempt, there is only one course open and that is to part friends and go out and fight for their rights.

Perhaps a favorable thing in connection with the negotiations is the fact that they are not broken off, and after the miners have held their convention, another conference will be held at which some plan of settlement may be agreed upon. It is always too soon to cross a bridge before you reach it, and it may be that before the 31st of the month is reached a more harmonious spirit may be exhibited, and as a result an agreement reached that will be a credit to both interested parties and avert the necessity of any "Dernier resort."

It seems strange that after all the trouble that has been raised by industrial war, that in the beginning of the twentieth century, with all our boasted civilization, there can be no way of granting to the anthracite miner fair wages and living conditions until there has been another strike, and the miner has demonstrated his ability to take what belongs to him and which should be conceded without the strife that causes so much hatred and suffering.

We will await patiently the result of pending effort in the anthracite region, and anticipate with pleasure the news that an amicable settlement has been reached, and war, or strike, or the necessity for it, has been averted by the concessions made by the operators in that field.

Geo. A. Tracy, president of the local Allied Printing Trades Council and the Typographical Union, has been tendered the position of first vice-president of the International Typographical Union by the executive council of the latter body. The vacancy occurred on account of the appointment of first vice-president J. W. Hays to the secretary-treasurer's office on the resignation of J. W. Bramwood. Mr. Tracy will accept. He expects to make San Francisco his base of operations, although it may be possible his duties will necessitate a change of plans.

Miss Minnie Tracey, a New York young woman, who has won international fame for her singing, has been made a member of the French Academy by the government, in recognition of her advancement of French music in foreign countries.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 19, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From Senator Richard Welsh, explaining vote on extra judges and initiative bills. From Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of premium on bonds and acceptance of same. From the Mayor's secretary, stating that the plea of the ambulance drivers for an eight-hour day would be given due consideration. *Referred to Executive Committee—*From Grant Hamilton, a review of the electrical workers' controversy. From Upholsterers' Union, asking assistance of Council in preventing unfair firm from obtaining government contract. From the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union, asking for a boycott on the San Francisco Gas and Appliance Co.; also enclosing copy of wage scale and agreement. From street carmen of Philadelphia, requesting financial assistance. *Referred to Label Committee—*From Central Labor Union of D. C., requesting information on label agitation. A communication was received from the socialist party, requesting that Wm. D. Haywood be given an opportunity to thank the Council for the assistance rendered Bros. Moyer, Pettibone and himself during their fight for freedom. Moved that the request be complied with and that Bro. Haywood be invited to speak; carried.

Delegate Furuseth presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We learn with deep regret that the so-called change of venue bill has a good prospect of being enacted by the legislature, and

WHEREAS, We think this proposed law vicious, and calculated to assist especially wealthy criminals, who can afford and who do provide the best of talent in their defense, and

WHEREAS, We believe that the proposed law would tend to still more demoralize the criminal law of our State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urgently request the legislature to defeat this vicious measure, and that the secretary be instructed to wire this protest to Sacramento. Moved that the resolution be adopted; carried.

Bro. G. R. French, representing the International Cigar Makers' Union, was present and was invited to address the delegates. He dwelt at length upon the necessity of demanding the blue label of that organization on all cigars. He paid tribute to the ability of Bros. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and stated that it was the duty of every unionist to support them morally and financially. He asked the delegates to do what they could individually to create a greater demand for the cigar makers' label.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Janitors—Victory Theatre employs non-union janitor; management refuses to accede to the employment of a member of union. Butchers—Are organizing the butchers throughout the state. Broom Makers—Agitating a demand for the union label on all brooms. Shoe Workers, No. 216—Stamp removed from the factory of Buckingham & Hecht; other manufacturers have relinquished same; all shoe workers in this city are members of the union. Box Makers—Still out on strike; all men standing firm. Barbers—Amendments to change hours of opening and closing have been defeated. Hackmen—Have opened headquarters at 306 Fourteenth street; orders for carriages may be placed there. Stablemen—Progressing rapidly; are unionizing many stables; extend thanks to Joint Council of Teamsters and Local No. 85. Upholsterers—Business good; renewing the battle against McRoskey Co. Bakers—Business fair; have organized bakers' helpers; still organizing the French bakers. Garment Workers—Reported that in the very near future unionists would be able to purchase laundered shirts with the label thereon. Tailors—Trying to amal-

gamate all tailors of this city; a demand for their label will materially assist them. Machinists—Request a demand for the card of any machinist employed in shops where other union men are working. Cigar Makers—Demand the blue label on all cigars. Bartenders—Demand the working button; will give a moonlight picnic shortly.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Reported that it had appointed a committee of three to visit the box makers' meeting, and to advise with them on the strike situation. The committee also reported that it had appointed Bros. Hagerty and Reguin to speak at a smoker given by the Electrical Workers' Union, Friday evening, March 19th; concurred in.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Have organized Suspend Workers' and Newspaper Solicitors' Unions; both will shortly be seated in the Council.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—The special committee appointed to consider the suggestions offered by the California Metal Trades Association to the effect that arrangements be made to hold a home industry week in this city, submitted as their report resolutions endorsing the project and calling on the Merchants' Association, whom we are informed has the matter in hand at this time, to carry the idea to a successful conclusion; and further that the Council pledge its hearty co-operation and moral support to any organization that may take the initiative in this matter. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

NEW BUSINESS—The complaint of the Janitors' Union against the attitude of the Musicians' Union on the Victory Theatre affair was again brought to the attention of the Council, and it was moved that the matter be referred to the executive committee for investigation; carried.

The secretary stated that he had received a number of bound copies of the *Congressional Record*, but that there was no place where they could be stored and that the quarters of the Council, especially the executive committee's room, was becoming crowded. Moved that the matter be referred to the executive committee to be reported on next meeting; carried.

RECEIPTS—Musicians, \$42; Pile Drivers, \$6; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Tailors, \$6; Stage Employees, \$6; Brewery Workmen, \$8; Milkers, \$4; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Boiler Makers, No. 25, \$6; Soda Wagon Drivers, \$2; Laundry Workers, \$40; Steam Fitters, \$8; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$6; Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$6; Bookbinders, \$6; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Glass Blowers, \$6; Teamsters, \$20; Tanners, \$2; Post Office Clerks, \$4; Pie Bakers, \$2; Bakery Drivers, \$4; Newspaper Solicitors, application fee, \$5; Pattern Makers, \$6. Total, \$215.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$3; telegram to Sacramento, \$3; stenographer, \$20; *Daily News*, 25 cents; *Call*, 75 cents; Typewritorium, \$1; H. S. Crocker Co., 1 cylinder for mimeograph, \$15; John I. Nolan, \$42. Total, \$115.

DONATIONS TO UNEMPLOYED LEAGUE—Cigar Makers, \$5; Machinists, \$10; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$2.50; Pattern Makers, \$10; Carriage Workers, \$6; Upholsterers, \$5; Bakery Drivers, \$5; Electrical Workers, \$10; Musicians, \$5. Total, \$58.50.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 10 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

A UNION DESERVING SUPPORT.

Hackmen's Union, Local No. 244, has established headquarters at 306 Fourteenth street. Trade unionists and friends desiring carriages at any time should order direct from headquarters. The telephone number is Market 6141. In any case, be sure the driver possesses a union button for the current month. The hackmen have only the union as a medium of protection against long hours and low wages. They desire and deserve the encouragement of organized labor.

Patronize Home Industry!

and wear
Union Hats

Lundstrom Hats

Are Made in San Francisco
by Union Men

Five Stores:

1178 Market Street
64 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
1600 Fillmore Street
2640 Mission Street

The Bank of San Francisco

(Affiliated with the Crocker National Bank)

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DEPOSIT VAULTS

OFFICERS

W. Frank Pierce, president; Jas. J. Fagan, vice-president; John E. Quinn, vice-president; W. W. Douglas, cashier.

DIRECTORS

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Hugo D. Keil John E. Quinn Henry T. Scott
Thos. W. Huntington W. Frank Pierce

MARKET AND SEVENTH STREETS
WEST BRANCH: POLK NEAR SUTTER
SAN FRANCISCO

IMPORTANT Announcement

Mr. J. H. Robinson, formerly of the well-known grocery firm of Robinson & Knox, has bought the interest, business and good will of the Hayes Grocery Co., at 478-80 Haight St., near Fillmore, and will conduct it hereafter under the name of J. H. ROBINSON & SONS.

Mr. Robinson has been in the business over thirty years, and by reason of his long experience and reputation in the business world he is in a position to meet the requirements of particular people at prices exceptionally reasonable considering the high quality of his stock.

A full line of staple and fancy groceries has been installed, besides an elaborate tea and coffee counter, where special values are being offered to introduce certain brands that you are bound to like. No liquors are carried, for we believe in centralizing our attention upon groceries, good groceries, and nothing but groceries!

We cater to country as well as city trade, and will be glad to prepay the freight on shipments of \$10 and over to all points within a hundred miles or less of San Francisco.

Nothing more need be said to our old friends, except that we will be pleased to welcome them as in the past. But to our new and prospective patrons, unacquainted with our methods, we give the assurance of courtesy, quality and fair prices. Remember—

J. H. ROBINSON & SONS
at 478-80 Haight St., nr. Fillmore

FOR HOME INDUSTRY.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted last Friday evening by the central body:

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council heartily endorses the suggestion offered by the California Metal Trades Association to the effect that the civic and industrial organizations come together for the purpose of arranging to hold a "home industry carnival" in this city at the earliest possible date, and we sincerely trust the Merchants' Association, whom we are informed has this project now under consideration, will be successful in interesting all the civic organizations of the city in this movement; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty co-operation and moral support to the Merchants' Association or any other organization which may take the initiative in this matter, as we believe the holding of such a carnival, where manufactures could be displayed, would do more to advertise the rehabilitation of our city and its manufactures, as well as to acquaint our residents and the country generally with what we do manufacture, than any other festival or carnival that might be suggested, thereby influencing, to a great degree, the patronizing of home industry and stimulating business and employment generally. Respectfully submitted, W. R. HAGERTY,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,
Committee.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The Anti-Jap Laundry League has been notified of the action of the Sunset (Jap) Laundry, in reference to violation of the municipal ordinance relative to generating steam without a boiler permit from the Board of Supervisors. This matter has been called to the attention of the city authorities time and again, and the Japanese were arrested about six months ago and convicted in Judge Shortall's court, and fined \$50. The Japs filed notice of appeal, and later on withdrew that appeal and paid the fine, since when they have been running in violation of the law, and apparently no attempt has been made to disturb them. We propose, if necessary, to bring this matter before the attention of the grand jury, and find out if possible where-in lies the responsibility of said violation of a municipal ordinance.

A grand rally was held at San Rafael a short while ago, and a large delegation from the city league was present. As a result of this meeting, the French laundry workers in that city have come into the Marin County League, and are now rendering it valuable assistance, both morally and financially.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the next convention of the Anti-Jap Laundry League, which is to be held in this city on May 19th. Representatives will be present from different sections of the state, and an effort will be made to organize Anti-Jap leagues in other lines of industries that are suffering from the competition of Asiatics.

We have on our files a list of names of Jap laundry patrons who refuse to give up the Oriental, and insist upon antagonizing their own kind, the Caucasians, from whom they earn a livelihood. It is our intention in the near future to give wide publicity to the names in order that our members and their sympathizers will be in a position to know from whom to withdraw their patronage.

Drover Bill: "See here, boss! What in thunder d'yer mean by putting 'Paid with thanks' on my account? Jest you put 'with cash,' and be slick, too. None o' yer funny jokes on me."

F. M. Wynkoop, W. H. Depew, H. Straus, D. H. Leavitt and Fletcher Gott have been selected by the Vallejo trade unionists to arrange for the Labor Day celebration.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. ***

Vallejo Trades and Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 19, 1909.

Called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Law Reporting Co., of New York; filed. From Ship Keepers' Union, notifying Council of withdrawal of delegate owing to not sufficient number to hold charter; filed. From Plumbers' Union, No. 843, notifying Council of withdrawal of delegates; secretary instructed to communicate with international president relative thereto, previous to further action. From Blacksmiths, regarding organizing local blacksmiths; referred to executive committee. From Gas Workers' Union, submitting schedule of wages and hours for approval; request granted.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Painters—Defeated menacing amendments to by-laws. Machinists—Reported annual grand ball to be held April 14th. Cooks and Waiters—Will take action at next meeting to declare Queen City restaurant unfair. Federal—One initiated, two applications.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—Executive—Recommend that no aid be extended laundry workers on request to boycott persons for patronizing Japanese laundries until Dr. Hogan, principal stockholder in a white laundry, discharges his Chinese cook; roll call vote demanded by Delegate Dale; recommendation concurred in by a vote of 14 to 7. Delegate Dale changed his vote from no to aye and gave notice of a motion to reconsider at the next meeting. Golden Rule restaurant removed from unfair list. Recommend that Sing Lee & Co. be not interfered with as long as the firm continues its present course of carrying union-made goods, complying with early closing and otherwise indicating its friendliness to the union movement; proprietors are American citizens; concurred in. Recommend that following saloons be placed on the unfair list: Waldorf, Golden Gate, St. Vincent and American liquor store; concurred in. Recommend that in the controversy of Lang & McPherson vs. Vallejo Ferry Co., that Council give its moral support to any ferry service between Vallejo and Mare Island navy yard that will better present conditions; concurred in. Organization of blacksmiths deferred one week. Label Committee—Reported having written to firms referred to them. Municipal committee—Requested of city trustees that same conditions govern issuance of franchise to Napa Valley R. R. Co. as in case of Randall, Trowbridge & Wright Co. Labor Day committee—Set date to meet for organizing.

Representatives of Political Refugee Defense League granted privilege of floor in behalf of the three members of the Mexican liberal party now held in jail in Arizona.

NEW BUSINESS—W. H. Depew, Theodore Johnson and John Mangold appointed a committee to co-operate with the Political Refugee Defense League.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned to March 26th at 8 p. m.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

A LETTER OF THANKS.

Editor LABOR CLARION:

Dear Sir—The officers and members of the Mission Promotion Association desire to extend to you their sincere thanks for the support given by the LABOR CLARION to the India Basin bills during their pendency before the state legislature.

Assuring you of our appreciation, we are,

Yours very truly,

MISSION PROMOTION ASSOCIATION,

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

F. J. CHURCHILL, Secretary.

Chew Banker, the Clean Tobacco. ***

Who Saves Your Money

Do you, or does the saloon man, or the slot machine man save it for himself? One dollar will start a savings account and a little added each week will make it grow surprisingly fast. The interest it earns will surprise you.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock
To receive deposits.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

Jas. G. Maguire

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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This is the Label of the
Journeyman
Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeyman Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, Room 509, Humboldt Bank Bldg.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

EAGLESON CO.

PACIFIC SHIRT CO.
AND WILSON CO.

Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock-Popular Prices

1453 Fillmore St. near O'Farrell St.
1158 Market St. near Jones
Also Los Angeles and Sacramento.

News Gleaned Among the Unions

The barber supply house of Will & Finck has assisted the stablemen in unionizing two stables, and the aid is very much appreciated.

A settlement of the wage question between the electrical workers and their employers has been reached. An increase in the daily schedule will govern some of the unions, while others have gained advantages.

The machinists are anxious to have uniform holiday laws obtain in the iron industry. At the present time there is a variance in the rules of the organizations. This results in inconvenience to both employers and workmen. At each meeting of the lodge sick members are substantially helped. A joint outing for May 1st is in contemplation. The machinists have a union label.

The bookbinders will hold a special meeting on April 1st in order to vote on a proposed reduction of the eight-hour assessment from 3 to 1½ per cent.

There is no doubt that the ambulance drivers of the city are entitled to a workday of eight hours. The Labor Council is endeavoring to arrange matters accordingly.

An increase in the death benefit is proposed by the steam fitters—from \$100 to \$225.

The boot and shoe workers report that none of the local manufacturers are using the stamp, although they all employ union men. As a result, when the stamped product is required, goods manufactured elsewhere must be purchased. This is wrong, and the societies urging "home industry" have an opportunity to show the employers the error of their way.

All of the cemeteries are observing the eight-hour and \$3 schedule of the union. The difficulty of a few weeks back has been adjusted.

If you have work pertaining to your stove or range, don't forget to see that the workman carries a card in the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union.

Progress is being made in organizing the helpers in the baking business, and the support of unionists is asked to bring the French and Italian shops into line. The big fight of the bakers is for one day's rest in seven, and the cause is most meritorious.

The butchers' state federation is making excellent headway. Several thousand men will be enrolled in the near future.

E. Rosendahl has done good work as an organizer in the Los Angeles field, and protests have been made against his removal.

The grocery clerks are encouraged as the result of their efforts to gain members. Frequent open meetings are to be held.

Representatives of the Iron Trades Council combined with the organized employers to urge the Sausalito authorities to patronize home industry when they award contracts for improvements.

The janitors will meet each Monday night in the future, and at 10:30 in the forenoon of the third Sunday in the month. The open meetings have augmented the membership.

Each day finds the committee of the garment workers, with Miss Margaret C. Daly, in consultation with the employers. The most friendly feeling exists between the two sides, and after all the fac-

tories have had their managers explain their point of view, the new scale will be arranged. The union's death benefit has been increased to \$100.

The broom makers maintain their activity, and the continual agitation to boom the union label is having a good effect.

From Vallejo comes word that the laundry workers have adopted a new wage schedule.

General manager Black of the United Railroads continues to discharge men he believes have affiliations with or friendly feelings towards the new carmen's union. Black has a big job on his hands. He states that applicants for positions promise to have nothing to do with any union. That may, or may not, be true, but men soon find out that they are helpless unless they combine for self-protection.

Fred Fay, organizer of the carmen, returned from Detroit during the week.

The box makers and sawyers report unchanged conditions in their trouble with one or two employers. It is thought that need of competent workmen will aid in reaching a settlement.

The cooks want to "annex" the helpers, in order to strengthen both bodies.

Hugh McMahon of the Anti-Jap Laundry League has found that less than one per cent of the unionists patronize Asiatics. This proves the articles published by papers like the *Argonaut* that union patronage keeps the Japanese busy to be untrue. There should not be even "less than one per cent." The man or woman who fails to observe the requirements deserves no sympathy.

Some of the advertisers in the *LABOR CLARION* state that their union patronizers are mentioning the paper. This is good news. You are respectfully invited to follow the good example.

The carriage and wagon workers have donated to the Unemployed League.

The waitresses have heard that some members are working below the scale. Steps have been taken to ascertain the truth of the statement. The wage is so low that every effort should be made to maintain it. Be sure that the button is in evidence.

In special meeting the barbers will consider a proposition to levy assessments. Several applicants were initiated at the last meeting.

The gas workers of Vallejo are negotiating the trade terms that shall henceforth prevail with their employers.

A reduction in the initiation fee has been decided upon by the drug clerks. For the next thirty days the fee will be \$1, instead of \$3. Ten applications were received at the last meeting, and three signed the membership roll.

The bartenders have again shown their interest in their sick members. The sum of \$60 was donated this week.

Two donations have been made by the upholsterers—one to the hatters and the other to the Unemployed League.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market street.

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK
WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Mar. is Green on White.

The Cream of All Beers

YOSEMITE -:- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

ENTERPRISE BREWING CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

C. H. ASHLEY, Manager

Telephone Market 109

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

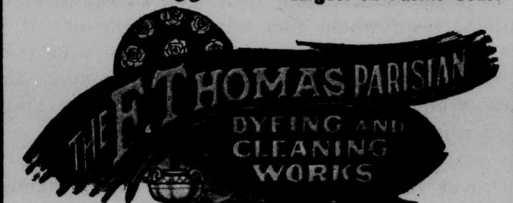
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Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth

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Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620

For Women in Union and Home

Dr. Mary Gordon, the new female inspector of prisons in London, is an ardent suffragette. She won't permit English newspapers to use her photographs until they have first proven they are dealing fairly with the proposition of equal suffrage.

* * *

Miss Lind-af-Hageby, the noted Swedish antagonist of vivisection who is now in New York, answered over 1,000 questions before the royal commission on vivisection in 1906. She is at present busy preparing to take a leading part in the great international anti-vivisection congress to be held in London this summer.

* * *

The bill providing for suffrage for tax-paying women recently introduced in the senate of South Dakota passed that body by a vote of 28 to 3. This large vote was a surprise to suffragists generally. The suffragists had made arrangements to introduce a full suffrage bill, but when the tax-paying bill was in they waited for developments. The house of representatives struck out the tax-paying clause, thus making it a full suffrage measure, and laid it on the table by a vote of 54 to 47. Press dispatches on February 25th announced the passage of the bill in the house and a telegram March 1st of its passage in the senate.

* * *

"The popular opinion seems to be that our American women are getting too advanced. As a matter of fact they are the slowest of all the English speaking women on the face of the globe." So declares Jane Addams in a communication to women on suffrage for her sex in Illinois. "In England and all her colonies the women have municipal suffrage, while we American women are just awakening to the fact that we have rights and responsibilities which without the ballot can not be properly exercised. Why is it that in Italy they have public washhouses for the encouragement of cleanliness among the people, while in the United States we have none? Why is it that in Russia they have public covered markets to protect the food of the people from the filth of the city, while in this country we have practically none? There are plenty of things we need in this country for the protection of the health and the morals of our people. We could have them if we would ask for them, but the men won't ask for them, and the women can not."

* * *

February 23d the woman-suffrage bill passed the senate of the state of Washington by a vote of 30 to 9, having previously passed the house by a vote of 70 to 18. Suffragists in every state will unite in congratulations to the Washington workers.

* * *

Mme. Louise Briand and Mme. Jeanne Menard, both doctors of medicine, are ship's physicians on two of the largest Mediterranean steamers.

* * *

Mlle. Gaussel, M. D., was appointed doctor of a clinic of Montpellier university the other day. It is the first time such an office has ever been given to a woman.

* * *

Refuse to purchase goods that do not bear the union label. Call for the button or card of the organized workers.

* * *

Elisa Ricci, an Italian lady, is the author of a new book on Italian laces, entitled "Trine Autriche Italiana." Signora Ricci has searched for laces in the oaken chests of great Italian houses, in the sacristies of cathedrals and ancient churches, in museums and antiquarians' shops, and has studied the portraits of celebrities of olden times, and in this book she gives the results of her researches.

* * *

Mme. Poppova, a Russian woman, has invented a rudderless airship, which she has christened the

Annulated Dragon, in virtue of the peculiar shape adopted for the body of the air-bag furnishing the lifting power. The Annulated Dragon is said to adapt itself naturally to every variety and strength of wind by a system of hoops, which also serve to steer it.

* * *

Little 13-year-old Alice Whaley, who some day is going to be a great violinist or a great nurse like Florence Nightingale—she has not decided which—is the happiest girl in San Diego. And she has a right to be happy, for she has been singled out from hundreds for a Carnegie medal and \$2,000 for her education. Miss Whaley rescued 7-year-old Bruce McKenzie from the surf at Ocean Beach last summer.

* * *

Miss Mary Tyng, in her address before the Women's Trade Union League of Massachusetts, put a great deal in a nutshell when she said, describing the hard life of salesgirls: "You are expected to look nice behind the counter, and you can't dress very well on six dollars a week and have enough to eat."

Household Hints and Recipes.

REMOVE BLACK GREASE.—To remove black oil or car grease, saturate the spot with lard and rub it with the hands until the spot spreads and makes a larger spot. Use plenty of lard, and if the grease has dried in let it soak in the lard until softened up. Then soap well with common laundry soap and wash out in cold water. Do not use warm water until the black oil is all out. This will work without fail if directions are closely followed.

USE FOR POTATO WATER.—Potato water is an excellent thing for cleaning mud stains from the bottom of skirts, petticoats, mackintoshes, etc.

CLEANING WICKER AND MATTING.—To cleanse wicker furniture, use a stiff brush dipped in salt water. Matting may be wiped with warm water and salt. Should grease be spilled on matting or wicker wet the spot with alcohol first.

TO LIFT HOT POTS.—A good way to remedy an iron handle which has a metal finger hold, is to make a slit in one end of a cork and slip it on to the finger hold. In this way the handle may be removed from the iron without danger of burning the fingers.

THE USE OF SODA.—Soda should be measured as accurately as if it were a potent drug, and never used except in combination with an acid. Even then, lean to the side of mercy in measuring. One even teaspoonful of soda to two rounded teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one even teaspoonful of soda to two cupfuls of buttermilk or "bonny clabber," one even teaspoonful of soda to one cupful (one-half pint) of molasses, cause what may be considered an equitable effervescence, liberating gases that lighten dough and batter without making them unwholesome. The "greeny-yellow" streaks in farm-house quick biscuits are poisonous, but alkali is not in fault. Soda should never be driven in single harness.

SUGAR CREAM COOKIES.—One cup sour cream, one cup butter, one and one-half cups sugar, one-half teaspoon soda, two eggs, a little nutmeg and vanilla, flour enough to roll. Handle as soft as possible.

SALAD DRESSING WITHOUT EGGS.—Double boiler; two tablespoons melted butter, one teaspoon mustard, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon sugar, five tablespoons cream or milk, four tablespoons vinegar, two tablespoons flour.

BROWN BREAD.—One pint Indian corn meal, one pint rye flour, one teaspoon brown sugar, one teaspoon salt, two teaspoons baking powder, one tablespoon butter or lard, three-quarter pint milk. Sift together rye flour, corn meal, sugar, salt and baking powder. Rub in the shortening; add the milk, and mix the whole into a batter. Put into greased tin and bake about forty minutes in rather hot oven. Protect at first with paper.

Hansen & Elrick

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THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)

Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash	\$1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	\$1,479,043.00
Deposits December 31, 1908	\$35,079,498.53
Total Assets	\$37,661,866.70

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells, Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tournay; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

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THREE BIG STORES

After using this brand you will not
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Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

The Central Trust Company

Of California

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624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth St.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Meccready, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(202) *Bonnington, F. J. & Co., 32 Grove.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint ave.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(201) *Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
(188) Globe Press, 3249 Twenty-third.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(21) Labor Clarion, 816 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(174) *Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(48) Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *†Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
California Pickle Works, First and Webster streets.
Eagle Box Factory.
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
Pike Woolen Mills, Tailors.
Puritan Restaurant, 1248 Broadway.
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Pure and clean cigar clippings, for smoking or chewing, from our own factory, forty cents per pound. Thrane Bros., 1800 Market street. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular meeting will be held next Sunday, March 28th, in the Labor Temple hall, 316 Fourteenth street. The opening hour is one o'clock. There will be interesting reports presented for consideration, and members should make it their business to attend.

W. G. Burrows, for nine years superintendent of the printing department of the Sacramento *Bee*, resigned his position on March 13th to assume a like position with the Oakland *Tribune*. As a token of esteem, Mr. Burrows was presented with a beautiful diamond stick pin by the entire force of the *Bee*.

Editor William J. Hayes of the *Californian*, the students' paper of the University of California, surprised the natives on March 17th by issuing his publication on green stock.

John Collins wrote from the Printers' Home on March 18th. He says the altitude, so far, has agreed with him, and he speaks very highly of the institution beloved by the printers affiliated with the International Typographical Union. A few days before Mr. Collins wrote there was a snow storm, and twenty-eight inches covered the ground. L. K. Neiswanger and Tommy Hartman are looking fine, but two of the other members of No. 21's delegation are not in the best shape. Larry Lyon is in poor condition, mainly owing to the trying trip. Among the old timers met by Mr. Collins was Patsy Blair, a one-time *Examiner* print.

J. D. Roantree of Gilmartin & Co., has succeeded George B. Goodhue as auditor of the Franklin Association. Mr. Goodhue has located in Nevada.

A. Carlisle & Co., printers and stationers, formerly of 1130 Mission street, are now located in permanent quarters at 251-253 Bush street, occupying the first and second floors. The third floor is the new home of Frank Malloye & Co., bookbinders.

S. C. Longwell of 1935 Kern street, Fresno, California, wants an up-to-date, reliable jobber, one who can estimate and take charge of the shop. Mr. Longwell has plenty of material, and four job presses.

It is estimated that it will require about \$6,000 to entertain the International Typographical Union convention, which will be held in St. Joseph, Mo., next August. To raise this money the local union has decided to depart from the established custom of soliciting funds from business men and proposes to accomplish the purpose by means of an industrial fair and entertainment at the auditorium, to be held upon a large scale and which will enlist the entire public.

F. R. Harrison's brother, Edward, a machinist, was badly hurt a week ago by being caught in a rapidly revolving belt.

W. A. Rossetti has succeeded C. H. Salinas as foreman of the *Evening Globe*. Mr. Salinas resigned to go to Chicago. He will spend a week in Los Angeles en route.

Harry E. Prouty is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. He is in St. Helena.

C. H. Cottle has started in business in the Mission, near Twenty-second street.

J. C. Marshall has leased the Altwater Printing Company's plant.

Two applications for admission to the Union Printers' Home will be considered at Sunday's meeting—one from W. J. Taylor and the other from "Did" Smith. The former is in the City and County Hospital at Ingleside, and the *Call* chapel is caring for Mr. Smith in San Rafael until such time as other arrangements can be made.

The press dispatches from New Orleans state that at the reception to President W. H. Taft the citizens were required to wear silk hats. That reminded the writer of a story. When the late President McKinley was in San Francisco, Harry Gibb, then president of No. 21, was appointed on the reception committee. Flushed with the honor, he telephoned to ex-secretary-treasurer H. L. White, who is about his size physically. "Have you a silk hat you can loan me," quoth the president. "No," was the characteristic reply, "but I'll loan you my bicycle cap." So much for democracy!

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 214 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesday.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mallers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister, 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Musicians—Headquarters, 63 Haight.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headquarters, 34 Ellis.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday; 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson Secretary. Meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES RECOGNIZING CLERKS' 9-HOUR DAY.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, has changed its policy. Henceforth a nine-hour workday will be observed, with pay for overtime. Unionists and friends are urged to call for the shop card. The following firms have signed the agreement:

C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission.

Mission Clothiers, 2625-2627 Mission.

Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.

L. H. Billings, 2484 Mission.

STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The grocery clerks publish following fair stores:

Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood.

P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant.

W. and H. Hohn, 90 Sanchez.

Thos. H. Corcoran & Co., 1201 Valencia.

John W. Schmidt, 800 Point Lobos Ave.

D. J. O'Keefe, 2928 Twenty-third.

FAIR LISTS

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the weekly meeting of the board of directors held March 23d, President Harry Menke presiding, Messrs. E. O'Brien (former member), G. J. Gould, and H. R. Tuck were admitted to membership by initiation, and Miss G. Donley of Local No. 236, Aberdeen, was admitted on transfer. Mr. B. Amsterdam of Local No. 325, San Diego, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U.

Mr. E. G. Fischer tendered his resignation from membership in the M. M. P. U. to the last meeting of the board of directors, which was duly accepted. Mr. J. B. McCann has been reinstated to membership in good standing. The membership on transfer of Miss V. Y. Sacry of Local No. 189, Stockton, has been annulled for failure to comply with Federation by-laws.

Dues and death assessments of the first quarter totaling \$2.50, are now due, and are payable before April 1st to the financial secretary, Mr. Arthur S. Morey. The assessments number four, and have been levied on account of the death of late members S. Samuels, E. W. Kent, E. Nathan and N. Ballenberg.

Mr. Al Ellis, musical director of the "Burgomaster" Company, and a member of Local No. 310, New York City, was reported playing at the American Theatre, this city, week of March 15th.

In accordance with the lately-adopted funeral laws of the union, and for the information of those detailed for service, the list of members comprising the next funeral band that may be required to play on the occasion of a funeral of a member is herewith appended: Flutes, G. Burgess and L. Burris; piccolo, M. M. Carruthers; E flat clarinets, H. Ritau and P. Sapiro; B flat clarinets, M. Nelson, J. Olsen, H. Osterloh, R. Patau, O. Paul, E. L. Pimentel, G. J. Price, A. Rankoff, L. K. Reinhardt, W. E. Runner, C. P. D. Schug, and C. T. Schuppert; bassoon, O. Schuchholz; saxophone, G. M. Peralta; cornets, G. W. Bennett, E. J. Bettencourt, B. Blanchard, M. Bluth, S. L. Bovo, J. H. Bromberger, and N. Brown; French horn, A. L. Tillman; altos, A. Timmins, T. H. Wagstaff, and W. A. Weber; trombones, F. Heitman, M. Hobbs, H. L. Horn, and T. L. Ingram; baritones, J. W. Campbell, W. H. Colverd, and E. Dinslage; tubas, L. W. McGlauffin, E. F. Miller, L. Nicholson, and N. Olssen; bass drum, G. Walker; gong, E. H. Wiles; small drums, H. Wiley and J. F. Wilson.

In the event that a member detailed for duty with the funeral band finds it impossible to serve or does not desire to serve, he is required under the law to immediately communicate with the recording secretary, who will furnish the name of the next available member on the list prepared by the special committee appointed by the union, who must be engaged as the substitute for the originally-selected member not desiring to serve. Any substitute so serving will be regarded as having performed his turn of duty with the funeral band. The funeral band will usually consist of forty-five members, and it is believed that many of the undesirable features of the former laws relating to funerals have been eliminated.

On March 16th, Mr. E. J. Blanchard and wife were made happy by the birth of a 9-lb. son, which appears to be the usual size falling to the good fortune of members so blessed. The fact that the newcomer arrived in good time for the St. Patrick's Day celebration has been a circumstance adding to the general happiness of the family.

A writer in one of the dailies commented on the absence of labor papers in Australia. His information is incorrect. The Sydney Worker is possibly the largest weekly of its kind published anywhere, and the Barrier Truth, the Typographical Union's paper and other organizations are well represented in the field.

Smoke Gold Crumbs Cigarette Tobacco. ***

WHAT THE UNION LABEL STANDS FOR.

First—Home industry.

Second—The protection of the interests of labor.

Third—The protection of just and honorable employers from competition by cheap labor rivals.

Fourth—The encouragement of the principle and practice of arbitration.

Fifth—Fair wages for laboring men and better trade conditions.

Why should anyone oppose it?

The inauguration of the shorter workday in the printing industry has not brought the dire financial disaster prophesied by many employers. On the contrary, many firms which have been at odds with the unions for years have joined hands with the workmen in a genuine effort to raise the business from the miserable condition into which it had fallen through the evils of unrestricted wage and price cutting.

Edward Harrison, a machinist in the employ of the Mortenson Construction Company, was badly injured last Wednesday week. He was caught in some belting and whirled around a large flywheel. It is not thought he can recover. The unfortunate man is only thirty years of age. He is a member of the Machinists' Union.

The union label of the hatters is still procurable. See our "ads" for further directions.

Orpheum

Ellis Street, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class A Theatre Building

WEEK BEGINNING THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE

8—MELANIS—8; TOM NAWN & CO.; 4—CASTING DUNBARS—4; CHARLES MATTHEWS, the Human Kangaroo, assisted by Doris Reece; 4—PONCHERYS—4; JAMES H. CULLEN; SILBON'S NOVELTY CIRCUS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week of VIOLET BLACK & CO., in Edgar Allen Woolf's Comedietta, "In the Subway."

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00. Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays) 10, 25, 50c.

Phone WEST 6000.

MOST BUSINESS MEN

Like Good Office Stationery

Regal Typewriter Papers

(124 KINDS)

represent the maximum of quality with the minimum of cost

ALL OFFICE SUPPLY PEOPLE

Every dollar spent for non-union goods is a bullet aimed against the labor movement. Every dollar whose spender insists on the label is a cartridge to be used in the fight for industrial reform.—New York Call.

B. KATSCHINSKI PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"

NOW OPEN AT

825 Market Street

Between 4th and 5th, Opposite Stockton



This Is San Francisco's Union Shoe Store

A Fact That Should Interest Every Union Man

We cater especially to UNION PEOPLE, having in stock MORE UNION-STAMPED SHOES THAN ALL THE OTHER SHOE STORES IN THE CITY COMBINED—WE EMPLOY NONE BUT UNION CLERKS, AND WE ARE THE ONLY SHOE STORE THAT DISPLAYS THE UNION CARD.

We would ask you to visit us and inspect our mammoth establishment—with a seating capacity of 500.

We Have a Separate Department for the Sale of Men's Shoes

Also separate departments for women's and children's foot wear. We show every style—every shape—made in every leather—from the lightest to the heaviest—from the plainest to the fanciest—and about the price, we guarantee to save you from 50c to \$2.00 on every pair you purchase.

UNION MEN—BE LOYAL—BE CONSISTENT Trade With Those That Help Your Cause